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A/C.1/47/L.16
28 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 63 (f)

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION: DISARMAMENT WEEK

Afghanistan, Belarus, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

Noting the momentous developments of unprecedented magnitude that have taken place in international relations recently, and welcoming the important achievements of late in the areas of arms limitation and disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing role and prestige of the United Nations as a focal point for coordinating and harmonizing the efforts of States,

Emphasizing anew the need for and the importance of world public opinion in support of disarmament efforts in all their aspects,

Further noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the proclamation of the week

starting 24 October, the day of the foundation of the United Nations as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament, 1/

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed, 2/

Noting the support for the further observance of Disarmament Week expressed by Member States at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Recognizing the significance of the annual observance of Disarmament Week, including by the United Nations,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up measures undertaken by States, Governments and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week; 3/

2. Commends all States, international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their active support for and participation in Disarmament Week;

3. Invites all States that so desire, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week prepared by the Secretary-General;

4. Invites Governments and international and national non-governmental organizations to continue to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

5. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to use the United Nations information organs as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session, the year of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, the item entitled "Disarmament Week".

1/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 12.

3/ A/47/321.

UNITED NATIONS

A

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 57

CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Bangladesh, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka: draft resolution

Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Welcoming the progress achieved in recent years in both nuclear and conventional disarmament,

Noting that, despite recent progress in the field of nuclear disarmament, further efforts are necessary towards the achievement of the goal of general and complete disarmament, under effective international control,

Also convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Determined strictly to abide by the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or threat of force,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures and arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing also that effective measures and arrangements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can contribute positively to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document,

Recalling the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament, 2/ submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, 3/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, and of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session, 4/ the third special session devoted to disarmament, as well as of the report of the Conference on its 1992 session, 5/

Recalling also paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, inter alia, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

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1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12/2, sect. III.C).

4/ Ibid., Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-15/2), sect. III.F.

5/ Ibid., Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27).

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Taking note of the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note also of the decision of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991, 6/ calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note further of the unilateral declarations made by all nuclear-weapon States on their policies of non-use or non-threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

Noting also the greater willingness to overcome the difficulties encountered in previous years,

Recalling its relevant resolutions adopted in previous years, in particular resolutions 45/54 of 4 December 1990 and 46/32 of 6 December 1991,

1. Reaffirms the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. Notes with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. Appeals to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

6/ See A/46/486-S/23055, annex I.

4. Recommends that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. Recommends also that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

UNITED
NATIONS

A

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Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 61 (l)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: TRANSPARENCY IN ARMAMENTS

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

Transparency in armaments

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991, entitled "Transparency in armaments",

Continuing in the view that an enhanced level of transparency in armaments contributes greatly to confidence-building and security among States and that the establishment of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms constitutes an important step forward in the promotion of transparency in military matters,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's report on the technical procedures and adjustments to the annex necessary for the effective operation of the Register and on the modalities for its early expansion, 1/

1/ A/47/342 and Corr.1.

Welcoming also the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters as adopted by consensus in the Disarmament Commission, 2/

Welcoming also the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments", 3/

1. Declares its determination to ensure the effective operation of the Register of Conventional Arms as provided for in paragraphs 7, 9 and 10 of its resolution 46/36 L;

2. Endorses the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report on the technical procedures and adjustments to the annex necessary for the effective operation of the Register;

3. Notes the suggestions offered in the report as a first step in the consideration of modalities for early expansion of the Register;

4. Calls upon all Member States to provide the requested data and information to the Secretary-General by 30 April annually, beginning in 1993;

5. Encourages Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their national arms import and export policies, legislation and administrative procedures, both as regards authorization of arms transfers and prevention of illicit transfers, in conformity with paragraph 18 of its resolution 46/36 L;

6. Reaffirms its request to the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development with the assistance of a group of governmental experts convened in 1994 on the basis of equitable geographical representation;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are made available for the United Nations Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register;

8. Encourages the Conference on Disarmament to continue its work undertaken in response to the requests contained in paragraphs 12 to 15 of resolution 46/36 L;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report on progress made in implementing the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Transparency in armaments".

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/47/42), annex I.

3/ Ibid., Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27), chap. III.I.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

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Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 56

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA

Bangladesh and Pakistan: draft resolution

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984, 40/83 of 12 December 1985, 41/49 of 3 December 1986, 42/29 of 30 November 1987, 43/66 of 7 December 1988, 44/109 of 15 December 1989, 45/53 of 4 December 1990 and 46/31 of 6 December 1991 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures that can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note with appreciation of the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments by South Asian States that are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes, reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Welcoming the recent proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear-test-ban agreement in South Asia,

Taking note of the proposal to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia as soon as possible, with the participation of the regional and other concerned States,

Also taking note of the proposal to hold consultations among five nations with a view to ensuring nuclear non-proliferation in the region,

Considering that the eventual participation of other States as appropriate in this process could be useful,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 1/ regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General, 2/

1. Reaffirms its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. Urges once again the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective;

3. Calls upon the nuclear-weapon States which have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary cooperation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ A/47/304.

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A

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Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 61

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/72 of 10 December 1976, in which it referred the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques to all States for their consideration, signature and ratification and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

Recalling also its resolution 46/36 A of 6 December 1991, in which it noted that a majority of States parties to the Convention had expressed their wish to convene the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention in September 1992,

Welcoming the fact that States parties to the Convention met at Geneva from 14 to 18 September 1992 to review the operation of the Convention, with a view to ensuring that its purposes and provisions were being realized,

Having considered the Final Document of the Second Review Conference,

Noting with satisfaction that the Review Conference confirmed that the obligations assumed under article I of the Convention had been faithfully observed by the States parties,

Noting also that the Review Conference recognized the continuing importance of the Convention and its objectives, and the common interest of mankind in maintaining its effectiveness in prohibiting the use of environmental modification techniques as a means of war,

Emphasizing that in its Final Declaration the Review Conference reaffirmed its belief that universal adherence to the Convention would enhance international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that the States parties to the Convention reaffirmed their strong common interest in preventing the use of environmental modification techniques for military or any other hostile purposes, their strong support for the Convention, their continued dedication to its principles and objectives and their commitment to implement effectively its provisions,

1. Notes the assessment by the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques that the Convention has been effective in preventing military or any other hostile use of any environmental modification techniques between States parties, and that its provisions need to be kept under continuing review and examination in order to ensure their global effectiveness;

2. Welcomes the reaffirmation of the Review Conference of support for article II and for the definition therein of the term "environmental modification techniques", which States parties to the Convention agree that, taken together with the Understandings relating to Articles I and II, covers military or any other hostile use of any environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any State party by another State party;

3. Notes with satisfaction the confirmation by the Review Conference that the military or any other hostile use of herbicides as an environmental modification technique in the meaning of article II is a method of warfare prohibited by article I if such use of herbicides upsets the ecological balance of a region, thus causing widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any other State party;

4. Calls upon all States to refrain from military or any other hostile use of any environmental modification techniques;

5. Urges signatory States to ratify the Convention without delay;

6. Invites and encourages those States which have not signed the Convention to become party to it as soon as possible;

7. Welcomes the reaffirmation, under article V, of the undertaking of all States parties to consult one another and to cooperate in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objectives of, or in the application of the provisions of, the Convention;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to assist States parties in promoting the universality of the Convention, including through the provision of appropriate advice on procedures.

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A

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 61

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Kuwait, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: revised draft resolution

Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/72 of 10 December 1976, in which it referred the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques to all States for their consideration, signature and ratification and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

Recalling also its resolution 46/36 A of 6 December 1991, in which it noted that a majority of States parties to the Convention had expressed their wish to convene the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention in September 1992,

Welcoming the fact that States parties to the Convention met at Geneva from 14 to 18 September 1992 to review the operation of the Convention, with a view to ensuring that its purposes and provisions were being realized,

Having considered the Final Document of the Second Review Conference,

Noting with satisfaction that the Review Conference confirmed that the obligations assumed under article I of the Convention had been faithfully observed by the States parties,

Noting also that the Review Conference recognized the continuing importance of the Convention and its objectives, and the common interest of mankind in maintaining its effectiveness in prohibiting the use of environmental modification techniques as a means of war,

Emphasizing that in its Final Declaration the Review Conference reaffirmed its belief that universal adherence to the Convention would enhance international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that the States parties to the Convention reaffirmed their strong common interest in preventing the use of environmental modification techniques for military or any other hostile purposes, their strong support for the Convention, their continued dedication to its principles and objectives and their commitment to implement effectively its provisions,

1. Notes the assessment by the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques that the Convention has been effective in preventing military or any other hostile use of any environmental modification techniques between States parties, and that its provisions need to be kept under continuing review and examination in order to ensure their global effectiveness;

2. Welcomes the reaffirmation of the Review Conference of support for article II and for the definition therein of the term "environmental modification techniques", which States parties to the Convention agree that, taken together with the Understandings relating to articles I and II, covers military or any other hostile use of any environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any State party by another State party;

3. Notes with satisfaction the confirmation by the Review Conference that the military or any other hostile use of herbicides as an environmental modification technique in the meaning of article II is a method of warfare prohibited by article I if such use of herbicides upsets the ecological balance of a region, thus causing widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any other State party;

4. Calls upon all States to refrain from military or any other hostile use of any environmental modification techniques;

5. Urges all States that have not already done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention as early as possible, and urges successor States to take appropriate action, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;

6. Welcomes the reaffirmation, under article V, of the undertaking of all States parties to consult one another and to cooperate in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objectives of, or in the application of the provisions of, the Convention;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to assist States parties in promoting the universality of the Convention, including through the provision of appropriate advice on procedures.

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A

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Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 65

CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS

Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Sweden and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985, 41/50 of 3 December 1986, 42/30 of 30 November 1987, 43/67 of 7 December 1988, 45/64 of 4 December 1990 and 46/40 of 6 December 1991,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, 1/ together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), 1/ the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) 1/ and the Protocol

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1/ See The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III), 1/

Reaffirming its conviction that general agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Notes with satisfaction that an increasing number of States have either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981;

2. Also notes with satisfaction that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983;

3. Urges all States that have not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, as well as successor States to take appropriate action, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;

4. Stresses that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols;

5. Notes, taking into account the nature of the Convention, the potential of the International Committee of the Red Cross to consider questions pursuant to the Convention;

6. Requests the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

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A

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 63 (g)

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GUIDELINES FOR APPROPRIATE TYPES OF CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/62 F, adopted without a vote on 4 December 1990,

Reconfirming its support for the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level as endorsed in resolution 43/78 H, adopted without a vote on 7 December 1988,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on experience reported by Member States with the implementation of confidence-building measures,

Noting with satisfaction the encouraging results of specific confidence-building measures agreed upon and implemented in some regions, and in particular of measures creating confidence by contributing to disarmament and arms control and by promoting constraint in the military field,

Realizing with deep concern that at the same time tensions in other regions rise and that in some places violent armed conflicts have erupted,

Considering that confidence-building measures, especially when applied in a comprehensive manner, can be conducive to achieving structures of security based on cooperation and openness and thus contribute to the wider objective of the renunciation of the threat or use of force,

Welcoming recent progress in the promotion of transparency in the military field as a cornerstone for confidence-building through the finalization in the Disarmament Commission at its last session of its work on the agenda item entitled "Objective information on military matters" and through the inclusion of the item entitled "Transparency in armaments" in the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament,

Bearing in mind that confidence-building measures pursued at the regional level can contribute to the development of global security,

Pointing to the ongoing elaboration and implementation of confidence- and security-building measures within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with a view to building on the foundations already laid for cooperative security in Europe,

Aware that there are situations peculiar to specific regions that have a bearing on the nature of the confidence-building measures feasible in those regions,

1. Stresses the need for the development of confidence-building measures as a concrete and continuous process to help to prevent the use of armed force as a means of resolving political conflicts;

2. Recommends the guidelines to all States for implementation, taking fully into account the specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement and cooperation of the States of the region concerned;

3. Also recommends to all States and regions that have started to implement confidence-building measures to pursue further and strengthen this process;

4. Appeals to all States to consider the widest possible use of confidence-building measures in their international relations, including bilateral, regional and global negotiations, as an important step towards prevention of conflict and, in times of political tension and crisis, as an instrument for peaceful settlement of conflicts;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to pursue actively its work on the agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments", which includes consideration and elaboration of universal and non-discriminatory practical means to increase openness and transparency in military matters;

6. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to collect relevant information from all Member States;

7. Appeals to all Member States that have not yet done so to make their contribution to the report of the Secretary-General;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda for its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures".

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A

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Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 61 (f)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Indonesia*: draft resolution

Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 1/ concerning the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, 2/

Bearing in mind the Final Document of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,

Stressing the growing importance of the symbiotic relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General 3/ and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the programme of action adopted at the International Conference;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

3/ A/47/452.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/C.1/47/L.24
30 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 62 (b)

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: REGIONAL CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with its Charter,

Recalling also the Ten Principles adopted by the Asian-African Conference held at Bandung on 25 April 1955, the Declaration of the Association of South-East Asian Nations signed at Bangkok in August 1967 and the Declaration of the Fourth Summit of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Singapore in January 1992,

Noting that the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, signed at Bali on 24 February 1976, which came into force on 15 July 1976 in respect of the Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore and the Kingdom of Thailand, and on 7 January 1984 in respect of Brunei Darussalam, was registered with the United Nations on 20 October 1976,

Noting also that Papua New Guinea acceded to the Treaty on 5 July 1989 and that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic acceded to the Treaty on 22 July 1992,

Noting further that the purpose of the Treaty is to promote perpetual peace, everlasting amity and cooperation amongst the peoples of South-East Asia, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including, inter alia, mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations, non-interference in the internal affairs of all nations, peaceful settlement of differences and disputes and renunciation of the threat or use of force,

Aware that the Treaty includes provisions for the pacific settlement of disputes which are in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the Treaty provides a strong foundation for regional confidence-building and for regional cooperation and that it is consistent with the call by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace", 1/ for a closer relationship between the United Nations and regional associations,

Endorses the purposes and principles of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia and its provisions for the pacific settlement of regional disputes and for regional cooperation in order to achieve peace, amity and friendship amongst the peoples of South-East Asia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which are consistent with the current climate of enhancing regional and international cooperation.

1/ A/47/277.

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A

General Assembly

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30 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 61 (j)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: REGIONAL DISARMAMENT

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay: draft resolution

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/116 O, 44/117 B of 15 December 1989, 45/58 M of 4 December 1990 and 46/36 F of 6 December 1991,

Considering that the regional approach to disarmament is one of the most important means by which States can contribute to the strengthening of international security, arms limitation and disarmament,

Recognizing that the regional and global approaches complement each other and can be pursued simultaneously in the promotion of regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that disarmament can be carried out only in a climate of confidence based on mutual respect and aimed at ensuring better relations founded on justice, solidarity and cooperation,

Noting that the consumption of resources for potentially destructive purposes is in stark contrast to the need for social and economic development

and that reduction in military expenditure following, inter alia, the conclusion of regional disarmament agreements could entail benefits in both the social and economic fields,

Considering that regional disarmament measures should be aimed at establishing a military balance at the lowest level while not diminishing the security of each State and at eliminating as a matter of priority the capability for large-scale offensive action and surprise attacks,

Noting also that disarmament measures in one region should not lead to increased arms transfers to other regions or extend the military imbalances and/or tensions from one area to other areas,

Considering also that confidence-building and transparency measures are essential elements in the implementation of regional disarmament,

Persuaded that verification measures are important to ensure compliance with regional agreements on arms control and disarmament,

1. Reaffirms that the regional approach to disarmament is one of the essential elements in the global efforts to strengthen international peace and security, arms limitation and disarmament;

2. Is convinced of the importance and effectiveness of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative of States of the region and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to the security and stability of all States, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in compliance with international law and existing treaties;

3. Affirms that comprehensive political and peaceful settlement of regional conflicts and disputes can contribute to the reduction of tension and the promotion of regional peace, security and stability as well as of arms limitation and disarmament;

4. Stresses the importance of confidence-building measures, including objective information on military matters, in ensuring the success of this process;

5. Affirms also that multifaceted cooperation among States in the region, especially encompassing political, economic, social and cultural fields, can be conducive to the strengthening of regional security and stability;

6. Notes with satisfaction the important progress made in various regions of the world through the adoption of arms limitation, peace, security and cooperation agreements, including those related to the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction, and encourages States in the regions concerned to continue implementing these agreements;

7. Recognizes the useful role played by the regional centres of the United Nations;

8. Encourages States of the same region to examine the possibility of creating, on their own initiative, regional mechanisms and/or institutions for the establishment of measures in the framework of an effort of regional disarmament or for the prevention and the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflict with the assistance, if requested, of the United Nations;

9. Believes that regional initiatives should enjoy the support of all States of the region concerned and the respect of those outside that region;

10. Invites and encourages all States to conclude, whenever possible, agreements on arms limitation and confidence-building measures at the regional level, including those conducive to avoiding the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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30 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 62 (f)

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN AFRICA, UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AND UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Bangladesh, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mauritania*, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo and Uruguay**: draft resolution

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986, 42/39 J of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 D of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa,

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* Submitted on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

** Submitted on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States.

41/60 J of 3 December 1986, 42/39 K of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 H of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 42/39 D of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 G of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia, and 44/117 F of 15 December 1989, 45/59 E of 4 December 1990 and 46/37 F of 9 December 1991 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983, 39/63 F of 12 December 1984, 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986, 42/39 E of 30 November 1987, 44/117 B of 15 December 1989, 45/58 M of 4 December 1990 and 46/36 F of 6 December 1991 on regional disarmament,

Convinced that the initiatives and activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the respective regions aimed at fostering mutual confidence and security, as well as the implementation and coordination of regional activities under the World Disarmament Campaign, would encourage and facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament in these regions,

Welcoming the programme of activities carried out by the regional centres, which have contributed substantially to understanding and cooperation among the States in each particular region and have thereby strengthened the role assigned to each regional centre in the areas of peace, disarmament and development,

Recognizing the need to provide the centres with financial viability and stability so as to facilitate the effective planning and implementation of their respective programmes of activities,

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations that have contributed to the trust funds of the three regional centres,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the three regional centres, 1/ and of his efforts in providing the necessary administrative measures to permit the effective functioning of the three centres, which are an integral part of the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat,

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1/ A/47/359.

1. Encourages the regional centres to continue intensifying their efforts, in accordance with their mandates, in promoting cooperation among the States in their respective regions with a view to facilitating the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament;

2. Commends the Secretary-General for all the efforts he has made to assist the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities, and requests him to continue to provide all the necessary support to the centres;

3. Appeals once again to Member States, as well as to international, governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the programmes of activities of the regional centres and their effective implementation;

4. Decides once again that, to ensure the continued financial viability of the centres, their administrative costs shall be financed from the regular budget;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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30 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 61 (e)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: DEFENSIVE SECURITY CONCEPTS AND POLICIES

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland and Russian Federation: draft resolution

Study on defensive security concepts and policies

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/58 O of 4 December 1990, in which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to undertake a study on defensive security concepts and policies,

Noting with satisfaction positive developments in the world, reflecting a trend towards reducing the significance of military power in ensuring national policy aims,

Realizing that threats to international peace and security caused by recurring acts of aggression underline the need for intensified efforts towards elaborating a broad range of peaceful means for the prevention of conflicts, including confidence-building measures,

Noting that defensive security concepts as well as initiatives on preventive diplomacy contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Considering the importance of the development of an international dialogue on defensive security policies for the promotion of security and stability in the world,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General 1/ containing the study on defensive security concepts and policies,

1. Takes note of the study on defensive security concepts and policies;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the group of experts who assisted in the preparation of the study;

3. Calls upon all Member States to familiarize themselves with the study and its conclusions and recommendations;

4. Recalls that, in its resolution 45/58 O, it invited Member States to initiate or intensify the dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies at the bilateral level, particularly at the regional level and, where appropriate, at the multilateral level, and notes that the study concluded that:

"To this end, Member States could:

"(a) Express their views on the concept and objective of 'defensive security', as defined in the present study;

"(b) Examine their current situation with respect to the political and military aspects of 'defensive security';

"(c) Determine to what extent their international relations, their security commitments and their regional situation might enable them to consider taking measures, on the basis of reciprocity, to achieve a situation of 'defensive security' at the bilateral, regional or multilateral level. The States that share common security interests at a regional or other level might consider undertaking consultations among themselves;

"(d) Consider, individually or jointly, problems relating to the resources needed to fulfil collective security commitments consistent with the Charter of the United Nations;

"(e) Keep the Secretary-General informed of progress or initiatives in the field of 'defensive security'";

5. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution.

1/ A/47/394.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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A/C.1/47/L.28
30 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 63 (b)

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION: REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

Belgium*: draft resolution

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 1/

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community, has the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Considering, in this respect, that the present international climate should give additional impetus to multilateral negotiations with the aim of reaching concrete agreements,

Welcoming the conclusion of negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament on the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, 2/ which has

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* As President of the Conference on Disarmament.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27).

2/ Ibid., appendix I.

reaffirmed the need for and the importance of the Conference as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community,

Noting with satisfaction the results achieved so far on the subject of the improved and effective functioning of the Conference on Disarmament, including the decision to carry out consultations on the issues of the membership and agenda of the Conference, and the decision of the Conference to continue the process at its 1993 session,

1. Reaffirms the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. Welcomes the determination of the Conference on Disarmament to fulfil this role in the light of the evolving international situation with a view to making early substantive progress on priority items of its agenda;

3. Encourages the ongoing review of the agenda, membership and methods of work of the Conference on Disarmament;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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6 November 1992

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Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 63 (b)

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION: REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

Belgium*: revised draft resolution**

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 1/

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community, has the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Considering, in this respect, that the present international climate should give additional impetus to multilateral negotiations with the aim of reaching concrete agreements,

Welcoming the conclusion of negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament on the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production,

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* As President of the Conference on Disarmament.

** A revision submitted to operative paragraph 2 affects only the English version of the present draft resolution.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27).

Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, 2/ which has reaffirmed the need for and the importance of the Conference as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community,

Noting with satisfaction the results achieved so far on the subject of the improved and effective functioning of the Conference on Disarmament, including the decision to carry out consultations on the issues of the membership and agenda of the Conference, and the decision of the Conference to continue the process at its 1993 session,

1. Reaffirms the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. Welcomes the determination of the Conference on Disarmament to fulfil this role in the light of the evolving international situation with a view to making early substantive progress on priority items on its agenda;

3. Encourages the ongoing review of the agenda, membership and methods of work of the Conference on Disarmament;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

2/ Ibid., appendix I.

UNITED NATIONS

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30 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 61 (m)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT ON A REGIONAL SCALE

Albania, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Lithuania, Malta, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America: draft resolution

Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Stressing that confidence-building and disarmament measures have a positive impact on international security,

Noting the work accomplished in 1992 by the Disarmament Commission on its agenda items entitled "Objective information on military matters" and "Regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security", 1/

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* Submitted on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Community.

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/47/42), paras. 28 and 30.

Recalling its resolutions 43/75 P of 7 December 1988, 44/116 I of 15 December 1989, 45/58 I of 4 December 1990 and 46/36 G of 6 December 1991,

Reaffirming the great importance of increasing security and stability in Europe through the establishment of a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional armed forces at lower levels, as well as through increased openness and predictability of military activities,

Considering that, along with the new political situation in Europe, the positive results of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures, as well as those on conventional armaments and forces, both within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, have considerably increased confidence and security in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security,

Welcoming the new measures agreed upon in these fields among the States signatories of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and among the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Expressing the hope that the implementation of these decisions will contribute to the prevention or settlement of crises in Europe, including those due to acts of aggression or the use of military force in some parts of the continent,

1. Notes with satisfaction the progress achieved so far in the process of disarmament and the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe;

2. Welcomes in particular:

(a) The decision of the States signatories of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe to implement this Treaty, as well as the recent Concluding Act of the Negotiations on Personnel Strength of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe;

(b) The signature of the Treaty on Open Skies with the adoption of the Declaration on the Treaty on Open Skies;

(c) The adoption, by the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, of a new significant set of confidence- and security-building measures;

(d) The decision of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, at the Helsinki summit meeting, 2/ to establish a Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Forum for Security Cooperation with a mandate to start new negotiations on arms control,

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2/ See document A/47/361, annex.

disarmament, and confidence- and security-building; to enhance regular consultation and to intensify cooperation among them on matters related to security, and to further the process of reducing the risk of conflict;

3. Invites all States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures with a view to reducing the risk of confrontation and strengthening security, taking due account of their specific regional conditions.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 61 (m)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT ON A REGIONAL SCALE

Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Stressing that confidence-building and disarmament measures have a positive impact on international security,

Noting the work accomplished in 1992 by the Disarmament Commission on its agenda items entitled "Objective information on military matters" and "Regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security", 1/

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/47/42), paras. 28 and 30.

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Recalling its resolutions 43/75 P of 7 December 1988, 44/116 I of 15 December 1989, 45/58 I of 4 December 1990 and 46/36 G of 6 December 1991,

Reaffirming the great importance of increasing security and stability in Europe through the establishment of a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional armed forces at lower levels, as well as through increased openness and predictability of military activities,

Considering that, along with the new political situation in Europe, the positive results of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures, as well as those on conventional armaments and forces, both within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, have considerably increased confidence and security in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security,

Welcoming the new measures agreed upon in these fields among the States signatories of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and among the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Expressing the hope that the implementation of these decisions will contribute to the prevention or settlement of crises in Europe, including those due to acts of aggression or the use of military force in some parts of the continent,

1. Notes with satisfaction the progress achieved so far in the process of disarmament and the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe;

2. Welcomes in particular:

(a) The decision of the States signatories of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe to implement this Treaty, as well as the recent Concluding Act of the Negotiations on Personnel Strength of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe;

(b) The signature of the Treaty on Open Skies with the adoption of the Declaration on the Treaty on Open Skies;

(c) The adoption, by the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, of a new significant set of confidence- and security-building measures;

(d) The decision of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, at the Helsinki summit meeting, 2/ to establish a Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Forum for Security Cooperation with a mandate to start new negotiations on arms control,

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2/ See document A/47/361, annex.

disarmament, and confidence- and security-building; to enhance regular consultation and to intensify cooperation among them on matters related to security, and to further the process of reducing the risk of conflict;

3. Invites all States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures with a view to reducing the risk of confrontation and strengthening security, taking due account of their specific regional conditions.